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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/741,734	12/19/2000	Dianna I. Tiliks	8285/375	5600
7590	11/02/2004		EXAMINER	
Joseph F. Hetz Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione NBC Tower, Suite 3600 P.O. Box 10395 Chicago, IL 60610			MILLER, BRANDON J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2683	

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/741,734	TILIKS ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Brandon J Miller	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____ .
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 6) Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Neil in view of MeLampy.

Regarding claim 1 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving and routing a call from a service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a first call to a wireless communication device associated with a wireline and a second call to a wireline (see col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil does not specifically mention the wire line being a Centrex line. MeLampy teaches connecting a Centrex service with wireless communication devices associated with the Centrex line (see col. 2, lines 26-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include a Centrex line as being the wire line because this would allow for an improved method of call completion using an existing telecommunications network.

Regarding claim 2 O'Neil teaches in response to either a first or second call being answered, dropping the other call (see col. 4, lines 28-39).

Regarding claim 3 O'Neil teaches if neither the first nor second call is answered within a time period, routing the call to a voicemail system associated with the line (see col. 29, lines 31-40).

Regarding claim 4 O'Neil teaches determining whether the wireless communication device is available, and wherein initiating a call is performed only if the wireless communication device is available (see col. 33, lines 57-67 and col. 34, lines 1-6, 23-28 & 35-42).

Regarding claim 5 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving and routing a call from a service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a first call to a wireless communication device associated with a wireline and a second call to a wireline (see col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil teaches suspending processing of a call and launching a query to a service control point coupled to the SSP (see col. 6, lines 7-15). O'Neil teaches launching a routing message instructing the service switching point to route a call to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 6, lines 20-28). O'Neil does not specifically mention the wire line being a Centrex line. MeLampy teaches connecting a Centrex service with wireless communication devices associated with the Centrex line (see col. 2, lines 26-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the

device adapt to include a Centrex line as being the wire line because this would allow for an improved method of call completion using an existing telecommunications network.

Regarding claim 6 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 7 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 3 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 8 O'Neil and MeLampy teach a device as recited in claim 5 except for if the wireless communication device associated with the Centrex line is not available: launching a transmit message from the SCP to the SSP instructing the SSP to transmit the call to the Centrex line; and transmitting the call from the SSP to the Centrex line. O'Neil does teach if a wireless communication device associated with a wireline is not available launching a transmit message (see col. 34, lines 37-42). MeLampy does teach transmitting a call from the calling party to the called party's Centrex line (see col. 4, lines 46-50 and col. 5, lines 48-51). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include if the wireless communication device associated with the Centrex line is not available: launching a transmit message from the SCP to the SSP instructing the SSP to transmit the call to the Centrex line; and transmitting the call from the SSP to the Centrex line because this would allow for an improved method of call completion using an existing telecommunications network.

Regarding claim 9 O'Neil teaches a destination number assigned to a subscriber line (see col. 7-14).

Regarding claim 10 O'Neil teaches detecting a terminating attempt trigger (see col. 4, lines 31-39).

Regarding claim 11 O'Neil teaches determining whether a dual ringing service is enabled (see col. 20, lines 15-19 & 49-52).

Regarding claim 12 O'Neil teaches a wireless communication device that is part of a wireless network (see col. 13, lines 30-38). O'Neil teaches sending a request for availability information of a wireless communication device from the service control point the wireless network (see col. 6, lines 15-22).

Regarding claim 13 O'Neil teaches sending a request for availability information of the wireless communication device from the service control point to a home location register in a wireless network and send availability information from the HLR to the service control point (see col. 6. lines 15-28).

Regarding claim 14 O'Neil teaches simultaneously initiating the first and second calls (see col. 20, lines 50-53).

Regarding claim 15 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving and routing a call from the service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a first call to a wireless communication device associated with a wireline and a second call to a wireline (see col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil teaches suspending processing of a call and launching a query to a service control point coupled to the SSP (see col. 6, lines 7-15). O'Neil teaches the SCP

operative to receive a query and determine whether a wireless communication device is available (see col. 6, lines 13-28). O'Neil does not specifically mention the wire line being a Centrex line. MeLampy teaches connecting a Centrex service with wireless communication devices associated with the Centrex line (see col. 2, lines 26-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include a Centrex line as being the wire line because this would allow for an improved method of call completion using an existing telecommunications network.

Regarding claim 16 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 17 O'Neil teaches a home location register (HLR) coupled with the SCP, wherein the SCP is further operative to determine whether the wireless communication device is available by sending a request for availability information of the wireless communication device to the HLR (see col. 6, lines 7-28).

Regarding claim 18 O'Neil teaches a method for dual ringing of a wireline and a wireless extension of the wireline using an advanced intelligent telecommunication network with a service switching point and a service node (see col. 20, lines 48-55). O'Neil teaches receiving and routing a call from the service switching point to a service node coupled with the service switching point (see col. 20, lines 15-20). O'Neil teaches a service node, initiating a call to a wireline with a network element separate from the switch (see col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil teaches initiating a call to a wireless communication device with a network element separate from the switch (see col. 5, lines 1-15 and col. 21, lines 26-34). O'Neil does not specifically mention the wire line being a Centrex line. MeLampy teaches connecting a Centrex service with

wireless communication devices associated with the Centrex line (see col. 2, lines 26-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include a Centrex line as being the wire line because this would allow for an improved method of call completion using an existing telecommunications network.

Regarding claim 19 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 20 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 14 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 21 O'Neil teaches a network element that is a service node (see col. 12, lines 48-50).

Regarding claim 22 O'Neil teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Roberts U.S Patent No. 6,208,854 discloses a system and method for routing a call to a called party's landline or wireless communication unit.

Ganesan U.S Patent No. 5,812,951 discloses a wireless person communication system.

Fuller U.S Patent No. 6,411,682 discloses computer controlled paging and telephone communication system and method.

Gallant US 6,259,782 discloses a one-number communications system and service integrating wireline/wireless telephone communications systems.

Sahala US 6,751,308 discloses a signaling method and network element for a virtual private network.

McConnell et al. discloses an integrated wireless and private branch exchange communication network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J Miller whose telephone number is 703-305-4222. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

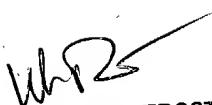
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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